

# The Daily Gazetteer.

Number 1879

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23. 1741.

## Further Considerations on the True Nature of GOVERNMENT.



THESE Notions are far from being peculiar, either to our Age or Country. A Desire of altering the Constitution, or, which is the same Thing, of changing it for the better, hath sprung up under all Constitutions, as I shall shew. The Jewish Frame of Government was by divine Appointment; and if Moses

had not told us so, it might perhaps have been gather'd by the Light of Reason: Yet neither its Excellence, nor its divine Original, preserved it. There were some Men devout of innovating; these Men were abett'd by the People, and then a Change became necessary: But did it last long upon this new Model? So far from it, that it is not possible to specify Five Years of Quiet, from the Establishment of Monarchy, to the Division of the Kingdom, the true Cause of its Ruin. Among the Greek Republics there were the same Emotions, and the whole Face of Things frequently changed, as the Constitutions of particular States were in a perpetual fluctuation. Athens was first an Absolute Monarchy, then a Limited one, afterwards a Tyranny, and at last a Commonwealth. Lacedemon also alter'd her Form of Government more than once; and yet, what is still more extraordinary, one of the great Motives to the Peloponnesian War, was the Desire each of these two States had to establish its then Form of Rule in all other Places; which was as plainly Political Enthusiasm, as the Expeditions to Palestine were the Effects of an Enthusiasm of another Nature. Nor could we easily credit these Facts, if we had not in our own time Men of such sublime Notions, as to think we might justly make War on the French, till they agreed to make their Parliaments like ours. The Romans had the same Notions; they were sometimes delighted with one Form of Government, and sometimes with another. But, I think, one Thing is certain, that Historians have agreed to represent those Men as Patriots who were for a Change. A modest Man would be hard put to it to distinguish, whether Marcellus or Sylla, Cæsar or Pompey, were the honestest Men. But an impudent Fellow would perhaps come as near the Truth, tho' he might be wide of good Manners, by saying that they were all Rogues alike, and that they were very lucky in finding so many thousand Fools who thought them otherwise, and who took their bare Words, that cutting Throats was the Way to Publick Peace, and plundering each others Houses the Means of preserving Property.

While these Stories are read at School, while the setting them in a clear Light is the Business of an Historian, and the writing Commentaries upon them, as Machiavel did, is sufficient to make a Man a Politician. Inquiries of this Sort will be of more Importance, and come much nearer our own Concerns than most Men may imagine: For if a Lad, till grown to Sixteen Years of Age, be taught to admire a Commonwealth; if Men of tolerable Parts read the Greek and Latin Classics in Preference to all other Books; and if in all Disputes about Government, we receive Quotations from them as Oracles; then our frequent Uncertainties may without Difficulty be accounted for; tho' it may remain a Point of great Intricacy to determine the proper Mode of Cure. Men imitate whom they admire, not those whom they contemn; and where a restless, stirring, and a turbulent Temper, constitutes an Heroick Disposition, Quiet and Industry will be rarely found.

If we apply these Principles to the Conduct of our own Nation, we shall find new Evidence of their Truth. These Sort of Studies grew fashionable in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, but not till she was thoroughly seated on the Throne, till she had acquired a great Reputation, and a very extensive Authority. After her Demise, haranguing became fashionable; her Successor delighted in Speeches and Proclamations, and this made the Growth of the fashionable Learning very quick; so that by the next Reign we had gained much in Eloquence, tho' we had lost as much in Quiet. In King Charles's Parliaments Speaking was more minded than Acting; and while the Court Party pursued their darling Point of establishing the Rectitude of Arbitrary Power in Speculation, which was vehemently, as well as justly, opposed by the true Patriots, and the opposite Scheme set up and fiercely maintain'd by those who called themselves so, the People were lost in the Quarrel, their Interest neglected, and themselves subjected to sharp Sufferings. The King,

listening to one Set of Disputants, grew out of Love with Parliaments, which for that very Reason grew more into the good Graces of those who hated his Proceedings; while the Feeling of the People render'd them susceptible of any Impressions, and hinder'd them from discerning their Errors till it was too late. Often since then we have been in the same State; and by turning publick Assemblies into a Kind of publick Schools, where Debates are more regarded than Resolutions, we have seen the Parts of the better Sort of our Countrymen highly improved, while the Condition of the lower Sort of People grew daily worse and worse. But from Generals let us descend once again to Particulars.

The first great Point in dispute between the Parties which at present divide us, is the Duration of Parliaments. Some think *Septennial* Parliaments are most wholesome, and these have the present Constitution on their Side. Others are for *Triennial* or *Annual* Parliaments, and these say they have the People of their Side. This is a Point neither Party inclines to give up, and of consequence this is one of the Points which serves to perpetuate Party Spirit and Prejudice.

The celebrated Author of the *Dissertation upon Parties* is very clear in this Point. He makes our having *triennial* Parliaments one great End of the Revolution; yet I think there was a Law for *triennial* Parliaments in the Reign of King Charles I. and I have seen a Declaration of King James II. after his Abdication, wherein among other Promises made to the People of England, there is one relating to Parliaments. Thus it is evident, take what Steps you will, there may be Grievances, or pretended Grievances, upon this Head. It was after the Revolution that *triennial* Parliaments were settled. The same Authority afterwards settled *septennial* Parliaments, and this Authority must resettle *triennial* ones, if ever we have them. All Parties therefore must agree in this, that the Duration of Parliament, as settled by Parliament is legal; that is to say, it is as legal as any other Law to which the Submission of every Subject is required; otherwise we never were right, nor ever can be so. Such therefore as would persuade us, that the People have some indefeasible Right to *triennial* or *annual* Parliaments, only do it to divide and delude their Fellow-subjects, to serve their own private Ends and Purposes. If we follow such airy Notions, we shall in time run into very miry Paths, and Confusion. As the King cannot violate the Constitution on his Side, so the People cannot violate it on theirs. As a Minister would deserve to lose his Head, who should assert any Right in the Crown to continue a Parliament contrary to the present Establishment, so a Man richly deserves the ignominious Death of being hang'd, who would put the People upon acting contrary to that Establishment, upon his bare Suggestion, that it might be for their Good. Neither is the Consequence of this Question so great as that of another, which is seldom ask'd, viz. why Men are more concern'd to vindicate their speculative Notions about Government in Parliament, than to do the Nation's Business? Rome was best govern'd when her Senators made the worst Speeches. The Harangues in *Salust* are very fine, but the Romans were very miserable when they were made. We ought to estimate Parliaments by the Acts, and not by the Speeches made in them; and when we censure or commend a Session, we should do it from the *Statute-book* rather than from the *Magazines*. I say this as an *Englishman* and a Friend to the People, not as a Patriot, for that is a lost Word. It is gone over to *Cavalier* and *Roundhead*, and twenty other Denominations, which sound well in the Mouth, ring pleasantly in the Ear, but signify nobody knows what, because with different People they have different Significations.

[To be Continued.]

IT is really a difficult Matter to know what to say to a very impudent Fellow, but certainly more so to answer a Writer of uncommon Assurance, such as the Author of *Common Sense*. He has struck out a Method entirely new; he has dropt Reason and Argument, to have Recourse to downright Calumny and Falsehood. He was it seems so sensible of the Injustice of the Parallel in this Day's Paper, that he could not trust it unexplain'd to his Readers, but most audaciously has fixed the Characters in such a Manner as is agreeable only to the Scoundrels of the Faction he serves, and who endeavour to gain by Asserting, those they never could convince by Evidence, and to deter by Threatening those Detections which are at every intelligent Person's Hand, as to the Secret Schemes and real Views of the boasted Coalition. Such is the Impartiality of those Inquirers! Such the Equity of those Judges! Such the Conscience of these Patriots! who employ such

a Scribe, whose Talents lie in Abuse and in Abuse only.

We not long ago heard it positively denied that the Administration sent a certain Admiral abroad; we heard it confidently affirm'd, that his Recommendation came from another Quarter; — if so, — it is very improbable they should be able to hinder his coming home. But supposing the Tale to be false, I mean as to his going abroad, with what Face can the Authors of it demand Credit for this new Story? How is it possible for the Publick to give into it? On what can any Man pretend to found his Belief of such flagrant Inconsistencies? Besides, what an Injury does he do to HIM he would be thought to admire? Does he not make his Country's Service a Burthen to him? Does he not place one of the highest Marks of Favour and Confidence the King can give, in the worst Light imaginable? Nay, does he not do his utmost to make his Continuance in Command little better than a Design to murder? Sure this is very much out of the Way, very repugnant to Decency as well as Truth, and absolutely contrary to the Sentiments of the Gentleman he speaks of.

But, tho' it must be allow'd very hard for another Writer to answer such a Paper as this without committing the same Faults; yet sure it is no hard thing to make Mr. *Common Sense* answer himself, which is the only Way to make him meet with his Match. He had Authority for what he suggests, or he had not. If he had Authority, strange it is that whoever gave it should have Recourse to feign'd Characters, a Weekly Journal, and to this Journal, when the Way is open to Complaints in the properest Place. This would have the Air of Suspicion more than Suffering, and seem rather the Effect of envious Resentment than of well-grounded Accusation. Authority then is out of the Case, (the smallest, if he had but had it, woud have been produc'd) and the whole Invention of a very angry, malicious, (not to say most scandalous) Writer. Now what Notice is due to this? A Man distast'd to the Government, having an Aversion to the Ministry, and desirous to inflame the People, will doubtless publish whatever comes uppermost; and therefore 'tis incumbent on all wise, well-meaning Readers, to believe those who attribute such Hints to such a Gentleman, intend Him as much Good, as those did Honour who so industriously endeavour'd on a certain Birthday to raise a Mob to break Windows. They were disappointed, and so I hope will this diabolical Scribler come.

Saturday, Dec. 19.

R. FREEMAN.

### FOREIGN PORTS.

Lisbon, Dec. 9. N. S. I omitted among the Arrivals under Convoy of the Rochester Man of War from Newfoundland, the Phenix, Capt. Brookes. This Day sailed the Spy Sloop of War, Capt. Newnam, with the two following Ships under his Convoy; viz. the New Key, France, for Viana; and the Grace, Hogg, for Oporto; both from Newfoundland.

Lisbon, Dec. 17. N. S. Arrived since my last of the 9th instant, the Roebuck, Pym, the Drake, Wade, the Prosperous, Perry, the Samuel and Dove, Elms, the Friendship, Brayley, the Mary, Thornley, the Henrietta, Bond, the Bee, Wright, the Mercury, Phillips, and the Rebecca, Woodford, all from Newfoundland; the Mermaid, Lavers, from Gibraltar, in six Days; the Harry, Naylor, from Menton for London (had like to have founder'd); the Loyal Catherine, Brance, from London for Gibraltar.

### HOME PORTS.

Dover, Dec. 21. Wind S.E. Remains in the Downs his Majesty's Ship the Dover; with the Benjamin Pidgeon, for Portmahone; and the Dutch Ship for East-India. Arrived the Ellis, Francois, from Falmouth.

Gravesend, Dec. 21. Paid by the Sarah, Ramus, from Amsterdam.

### LONDON, December 23.

A Mail arriv'd last Night from Holland, with the Confirmation and Particulars of the late Revolution at Petersbourg; but it came in too late to mention the Whole, which must therefore be refer'd to our next.

The Duke de Montemar is arriv'd in Italy to head the Spanish Forces there.

They had Advice at Dresden by Letters from Prague, that the Austrians have defeated three Detachments of the Allies, viz. those of Berkoltz and Polastrone, and of Aubigny near Pisek; and that the Austrian Army continu'd to retreat, and the Head of it command'd Prince Lohkowitz was thought to have reach'd Modena.

In our Paper of Thursday last we mention'd, that of the Transports under Convoy of Commodore C.

It's Squadron had been taken by the Spanish Fleet, and by Yesterday's Lisbon Mail she appears to be the William of Hull, Capt. Cock, and that she was carried into Cadiz. They had no Account of the Spanish and French Fleets, but that the former had got into the Streights, and the latter had been seen off Cape de Gatt, whence 'twas presum'd they design'd to join; and that Admiral Haddock was strengthening himself in order to follow them.

The Fox Man of War, Capt. Edwards, sail'd from Lisbon the 25th of November last O.S. on a Cruize.

*Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated Dec. 17. N.S.*  
The Convoy from Pernambuca is arrived, with ten of the Merchant Ships, the rest are said to be in Sight of the Rock, and are hourly expected.

The Elizabeth Man of War, Capt. Lingen, from England for Gibraltar, having lost her Fore-mast, Main and Mizen-topmast, put in here the 15th instant, and with her the Frederick, Loney, and the Roehampton, Tobin, both Transports, bound also for Gibraltar. It's reported that the French and Spanish Fleets are join'd, or expected to join, within the Streights; on which Admiral Haddock has ordered all the Men of War of above 20 Guns, and all other Men of War that may arrive here, to sail forthwith for Gibraltar.

The Man of War from Pernambuca, has brought the largest Diamond, that was accidentally found by a Traveller on the Surface of the Earth, that has hitherto been seen; which the King has, according to a Law made a few Years since, taken, and the Finder is to have 400 Mill Rees, about 110 Sterling.

The Lydia, Spilman, from Gottenburgh for London, has been ashore on the Haesborough Sands, but got off with some Damage, and is in Yarmouth Roads.

In Yarmouth Roads is likewise arriv'd the John and Mannah, Mitchel, from Riga.

A few Days ago the Stage Coach going to Nottingham was rob'd a Mile beyond Market Harborough by two Highwaymen, who soon after rob'd a Farmer of 8l.

Yesterday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was at the House of Peers for the first time this Session, and took the accustomed Oaths, and stay'd a considerable time to hear the Debates.

Yesterday Morning Mr. Anderson, an eminent Attorney at Law in the Temple, was married at St. James's Church to Miss Pynsent, a beautiful young Lady with a considerable Fortune.

Last Friday, Philadelphia Comyns was committed to Bridewell by the Justices sitting at the Vestry St. George's Hanover-square; and Yesterday, Humphrey Ashton, by Col. De Veil, for hawking Unstamped News-papers.

Yesterday Morning Money was sent from the Pay-Office in Broad-street, to Chatham, in order to pay off the Wages due to the Companies of his Majesty's Ships the Torrington, Aldborough, and Eleanor Fire-ship, or their Removal into other Ships in the Noar.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 32936, 2000 l. No. 6378, 1000 l. No. 7435, 500 l. No. 46138, 49303, 93950, 51896, 100 l. each.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Walter Johnston, of Fleet, Lincolnshire, Salesman. Thomas Witter, late of Liverpool, Merchant.

William Bullock, of Great Yarmouth, Apothecary.

Edward Penney the Younger, of the Parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the County of Devon, Butcher and Dealer in Cattle.

High Water this Day { Morning | Evening  
at London-Bridge. 11 11. 11 42

Bank Stock, 135 3-4ths to 1-half to 3-4ths. India, 159 to 1-half. South Sea, 104 to 3-8ths to 1-4th. Old Annuity, 111 3-8ths. New ditto, 111 1-half. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 89. London Assurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 4 l. 3 s. to 4 l. Premium. Bank Circulation, 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. English Copper, 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, 95. Million Bank, 114. Equivalent, 182. Lottery Tickets, 17 l.

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As to the Trials of Jane Banfield, for privately stealing Thomas Norris, for a Rape; James Barret, for privately stealing a Gold Watch from the Person of Thomas Cooper, on Lord Mayor's Day; John Flexmore, for Sheep-stealing; Godfrey Nodder, John Brandel, Mary Barnes, Mary Beffier, Elizabeth Daiger, and others, on several Indictments for receiving Stolen Goods; with many other curious Trials.

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there is so much Historical Entertainment for all Readers, as well as Subject of Amusement for Politicians, in the following Advices from Petersbourg, relating to the surprising Revolution in that Empire, that we hope to be induc'd for giving all the Accounts of that Matter in this Paper, which seem to deserve most Credit.

Petersbourg, Dec. 8. N.S.

N the 5th in the Evening there were some extraordinary Commotions here, of which no-body could guess the Meaning. Two of the Regiments of Guards of Preobrazinsky and Simonoffsky, took Possession of all the Avenues of the Imperial Palace, as the other Regiments of the Garrison did of the principal Posts. The Great Duchess being alarm'd, sent to know the Reason, but in vain; the Troops having Orders to let no-body pass: Besides, there were Guards posted likewise at the Avenues of the Houses of several of the Ministers of the Court, and at the Chancery (or Secretary's Office.)

During this, the Ministers of the Empire, the Generals, and the Members of the Synod who were true to Princess Elizabeth, had a Meeting at her Palace, where a Representation was made, 'Of the Non-performance of the Declarations which Peter I. had so solemnly made of his Last Will; of the successive Usurpations that had follow'd after that Prince's Death; of the Male-Administration of those who had the principal Management of Affairs; of the Engagements that had been contracted to the Prejudice of the Empire; of the Exhausting of the Finances by the Wars undertaken for some Years past; of the several Causes of the Discontent excited in all Parts of Russia; of the many Acts of Violence that were likely to draw down the just Indignation of Heaven; of divers Actions that were enough to tarnish the Glory and Splendour of the Empire; and of the Necessity there was for remedying so terrible a Disorder by a speedy and happy Alteration.'

The Assembly declar'd, One and All, that such a Change could not be brought about, but by conforming to the Last Will of Peter I. According to which the Princess Elizabeth was the sole Heire of the Throne. The States petition'd her to accept the Crown, and to comply with the Request of the Troops and the whole Nation; and the Commanding Officers of the Regiments of Guards tell at her Feet with their Supplications to the same Effect. The Princess Elizabeth, affected by such a Display of their Zeal, accepted the Crown, and was complimented by the States with the Title of Empress, and sole Monarch of all the Russias.

The Great Duchess and her Party were still quite ignorant of the Cause of these Alarms, till they heard a triple Discharge of the Small Arms of the Regiments of Guards, and the repeated Shouts of the People, crying, *Long live the Empress Elizabeth.* The Example of the Guards was follow'd by the rest of the Garrison, to the Number of above 20000 Men. At Day-break the Empress was proclaim'd: At the same time her Majesty caus'd a Manifesto to be publish'd, to acquaint her Subjects that she had assum'd the Reins of the Imperial Government; which Edict, or Manifesto, containing the same Motives as the above-mention'd, was immediately dispatch'd by extraordinary Expresses to all the Towns and Provinces of the Empire, as well as to the Empress's Ambassadors and Ministers in Foreign Countries.

After her Imperial Majesty had receiv'd the Oath of Allegiance of the Regiments of the Guards and the Officers of the Garrison, she declar'd the Prince of Hesse-Hombourg Velt-Marshal General of her Armies, in consideration of the Share he had in what had happen'd, and his prudent Management of every Thing relating to the Troops. Never was General better trusted, or helov'd and confid'd in by them, than this Prince; in somuch that for a long time past they have us'd to call him *Barsha, or Father.*

After this, the Empress sent to relieve the Great Duchess's Guard, and to tell the Princes that she might stay in her Palace with the Prince her Husband, and her Family, and that they shou'd all be treated with fitting Regard. Her Imperial Majesty sent also to acquire the Count de Osterman, and some other Lords, that they might stay at home. At the same time she sent to arr. several of the Nobility and General Officers.

A great Detachment had been sent in the Morning, to possess all the Avenues of the Quarter of Wasili-Oitrow, wherein is the Palace of the Velt-Marshal Count de Munich, which Detachment was in an Hour after re-in-

forced; and at eight o'Clock two General Officers, charg'd with an Order from the Empress, went to that Nobleman's House, and stay'd there near two Hours Towards eleven o'Clock several Coaches and Carriages set out from Wasili-Oitrow for the Castle of Schliefselbourg, under the Guard of a Party of Dragoons.

The same Day the Prince of Hesse-Hombourg, by Order from the Empress, sent an Express, with a large Packet to the Count de Lewenhaupt, who commands the Swedish Army in Finland, wherein there was a particular Dispatch, which the Prince of Hesse-Hombourg desir'd the Count de Lewenhaupt to deliver immediately to the King. This Circumstance makes it presum'd, with very great Probability, that the War betwixt Sweden and Russia will not continue long.

The Empress has order'd her Ministers in Foreign Countries, to assure the several Powers at whose Courts they reside, that her Imperial Majesty will maintain the most perfect Amity and good Intelligence with them; and that she will think it a Pleasure to give them Proofs of it upon all Occasions. She has sent a Letter of her own Hand-Writing to the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp her Nephew.

The Marquis de Chetardie the French Ambassador has dispatch'd two Couriers for Paris, with News of this great Event. He has been already to compliment the Empress, and to express his Joy to see her exalted to a Throne of which her Virtues render her so worthy. The Turkish Ambassador, who was ready to set out just as this Revolution happen'd, has defer'd his Journey, and sent away some of his Officers to Constantinople. Mr. Finch the British Minister, who has also put off his Departure, sent a Courier on the 6th to London, and another to Vienna, to which the Marquis de Botta, the Queen of Hungary's Minister, has also sent an Express.

The Empress has resolv'd to employ none but Natives in her Armies and Councils; except such Foreigners whose Abilities and important Services merit it. Most of the Great Officers and Ministers of the Crown will be chang'd; and 't is believ'd that the Count d'Osterman, in consideration of his great Age, will obtain Leave to retire to his County Seat. Yesterday and To-day several more Persons were put under Arrest, and more Carriages took the Road to Schliefselbourg.

The Empress has sent to demand the Crown Jewels and Ornaments of the Great Duchess, whom they beg again to call by her former Title of Princess. There's all the Reason that can be, to think that she will retire to Germany with the Prince her Husband and her Son, and that her Imperial Majesty will grant them Pensions.

Petersbourg, Dec. 9. The Velt Marshal Count de Munich has been at the Fortress ever since the 6th Instant, together with the Countess his Lady, the young Count his Son, (who was Steward of the Czar's Household) and the rest of his Family, and a Seal having been clapp'd upon all their Effects, the Velt Marshal's Papers were carry'd to the Empress's Palace. Her Imperial Majesty has declar'd, that she will shortly set out for Moscow to be crown'd and has again assur'd the (late) Great Duchess, that she will provide for her Maintenance in a Manner suitable to her Birth and her Rank: To which the Princess made answer, that she thank'd the Empress, and that she congratulated her on her Accession to the Throne. Yesterday and the Day before they were busy at the Chancery in composing a new Manifesto, by which the Publick will be inform'd of some things very remarkable. Mean time all the Inhabitants of this City are rejoiced beyond Expression at the happy Revolution, which has now re-established the Succession to the Throne of this Empire in its natural Order. They look upon this Event as the Epocha of their Happiness and Prosperity. They have a Princess for their Empress, who besides her personal Charms has the most engaging Qualities and Accomplishments; a Princess, who since the Death of her Father the Czar Peter the Great of Glorious Memory never was in any Circumstances wherein her Courage and Wisdom fail'd her, how critical soever was her Situation, and how strict a Watch soever was kept upon her Motions; a Princess, in fine, who by her artful Behaviour upon those Occasions, and particularly in her last Stage, has shewn that she is worthy to wear the Crown of her Ancestors; such is her Magnanimity and Affability, that the Subjects of her Empire may be sure that their Access to the Throne of their Sovereign will be always open, and that they will live under a quiet and happy Government, whose Felicity will make them forget the Times of Faction, Intrigue, Supplanting, Dissidence and Terrors, with which Russia has been continually distract'd for some Years past. Tho' the Empress has been under a Necessity to secure the Persons of some who by their Employments are oblig'd to give an Account of their Administra-

tion, they will be treated without any Partiality, and if it should even so happen that her Imperial Majesty should chuse to punish Prevaricators, she will do it in such a Manner as shall demonstrate her Mercy as well as her Justice, and not by bloody Executions that are shocking to human Nature.

Hague, Dec. 29. N.S. Besides the two Letters above-mentioned we have receiv'd others that just make mention of some Particulars of which we expect a more circumstantial Account by the next Post. Mean time the Letters from the Foreign Ministers confirm the extraordinary Satisfaction there appears at Petersbourg for the Revolution that has happen'd there, and that the whole Capital rings with the Vows that are put up for the Empress Elizabeth, and the Praises that are given to the Prince of Hesse Hombourg.

On the 25th their High Mightynesses receiv'd an Express from their Resident at Petersbourg with Dispatches dated the 7th, and other private Letters, which say that the Revolution which happen'd the Day before was secretly concerted between the Guards, the Senate, and the Heads of the Clergy, and conducted so wisely that the Duke Anthony Ulric of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle and his Family, the Counts de Munich, Osterman, Golofkin and Mengden, with their Families, and several other German and Russian Families of inferior Quality, were surpris'd in their Beds the 7th at Night, and carry'd to the Places of their Confinement without the least Tumult, the whole City being then in the most perfect Tranquillity and the sweetest Slumbers, which in that Country is a more serious Affair than in others, because of the constant Warmth of their Stoves.

All the Families thus apprehended were carry'd to the Fortress, which is in an Island in the Middle of the City called Retusari, where every one has their separate Apartment to which none else are permitted Access.

We find by another Account, that this important Affair was wholly conducted by the Prince of Hesse Hombourg. The Velt Marshal Lasci's Army was two or three Days March from Petersbourg when an Order came to him to proclaim the new Empress, which was done there immediately with the Sound of Trumpets, the Discharge of the Cannon and small Arms, and extraordinary Marks of Alacrity and Joy. The Express that carry'd the Expedition from Petersbourg on the 4th instant, and came back again from the Army on the 6th at Night. Twas observ'd that General Lasci, who is a great Favourite with the Prince of Hesse Hombourg, (who were both disgusted with the Count de Munich) had been at Petersbourg but a little before. The Count de Munich had most Danger to apprehend, for the Situation of the Count de Osterman and Golofkin was not near so perilous. The Descripts (or Letters) sent to Foreign Courts were countersign'd at the Bottom by the Prince de Cerkaski Great Chancellor.

P. S. Just now we hear that Counts d'Osterman and Golofkin are carry'd to the Winter Palace, to which the new Empress is also repair'd, and that their Guard is not very strict. All the other Prisoners are still in the above-mentioned Fortress, except the Duke of Brunswick and his Family who have the House given them which was occupied last by the new Empress, and are under the Guard of Baradofski a Captain of the Guards, who does not stir out of the Duke's Chamber; and the other Officers of his Company keep Guard in the other Rooms. There's a Talk that this Prince and his Family are shortly to embark for Stralsund, in order to return from thence to his own Country.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, Dec. 18. N.S. Arrived since my last, the Eve, Stoel, and the Phoenix, Elkers, from Petersbourg; a Dutch Ship from Yarmouth, and the Margaret, Dillon, from Newfoundland. Last Week sailed the Stubbington, Maugier, the Mary, —, and the Delight, —, all for London; and on the 16th, the Pyle, —, for Bristol.

We are here very impatient for the Arrival of the Tuscany, Martin, and the India Merchant, Read, both from Petersbourg, which Ships we apprehended were in Sight coming in, but prov'd to be the two Dutch Ships above-mention'd: The Prince Edward, Dawson, is on her Departure.

#### HOME PORTS.

Greenock, Dec. 12. Arrived the Triton of London, Boyd, from Jamaica; the Friendship, Gray, from Virginia. Sailed the Glasgow Packer, Watson, for Barbados, the James, Gay, for Newry; the Prince George, Hamilton, for Jamaica; the St. Domingo, and St. Charles Bay, both of Dunkirk for Bourdeaux.

Notable, Dec. 19. Since our last arriv'd the Ambrose, Tate, from Gottenbourg; the Recovery, Little, from Dunkirk; the Hay and Brown, Slater, from Norway; the Mercurius, Waddell, from Rotterdam; the Owners Supply, Long, from Archangel for Rotterdam; and the Robert and Jane, Pemberton, from Coningsberg for London. Arrived also, the Endeavour, Dummer; the Henry and Margaret, Barns; and the Francis and Jane, Meuris, from London with Goods; (the Blessing, Croket, the Catherine, Gray, and the Anne, Wilkinson, from North-Berwick; the Shirk, Ditcham, from Yarmouth; the Submission, Rouse, and the Hopewell, Hutchinson, from Wells; the Lynn, Lawrence, the William and Jane, Wilton, and the Elizabeth, Lilly, from Lynn, being all laden with Corn) and 23 light Ships.

Whitehaven, Dec. 18. Yesterday arriv'd here the Mary and Betty, Fleming, and this Day, the Sally, Kirkbridge, and the Pearl, Atkinson, all in Six Weeks from Maryland. One of these Ships spoke with the Mary-Ann, John Clage, of Liverpool bound to Africa, about six Leagues S. S. E. from the Old Head of Kinsale.

Falmouth, Dec. 19. Since my last arriv'd the Providence Tender, Campbell, and the William and Rebecca, Sparhawk, from Arundale in Norway for Cork; and the King George Packer, Blewett, from Liston.

Poole, Dec. 21. Wind E. Came in the Maria and Elizabeth, Corinea, of and from Rotterdam; and the William and Thomas, Lauder, from London. Sail'd the Juffrou Cornelius, Vischer, of and from Rotterdam for Bayonne.

Cross, Dec. 21. Wind E. Yesterday came down from Spithead the South-Sea-Castle Man of War, with the George, Wilkinson, under her Convoy for Virginia. Also came down from Spithead the Hawk Sloop of War for South Carolina; the James, Major, for Dublin, which last sail'd this Morning. The rest remain with the Seaford and the Ships under her Convoy.

Dover, Dec. 22. Wind E. Arriv'd the Hobhouse, Bartlett, from St. Kitts, and three French Vessels from Nants, all for London.

Deal, Dec. 22. Wind E. N. E. The Dutch East India Ship sail'd this Morning. Arriv'd the Merry Adventure, Kennedy, from Middleburgh, Remains his Majesty's Ship the Dover; and the Benjamin, Pidgeon, for Portmahone.

Gravesend, Dec. 22. Paf'd by the Lion, —, and the Francis, Nulieu, both from Bourdeaux.

Arrived

At Waterford, the Betty Pleasant, Morris, from London.

At Dartmouth, the Speedwell, Gely, from Newfoundland.

L O N D O N, December 24.

Yesterday arriv'd a French Mail, with the Paris Almanac 18th, N. S. from the Hague.

They write from Francfort, that the King of Prussia had writ a Letter to the Elector of Merv, demanding the Election of an Emperor with all the Speed that can be; adding, that in case it be protracted much longer, he had an Army of 6000 Men for Action, when it would be too late to desire him to hold his Hand.

Letters from Bohemia say, that immediately after the Coronation of the Elector of Bavaria at Prague, he will set out for Francfort to be chosen Emperor. Besides the Troops which Court of France has in Bohemia, they are resolv'd to send 20000 more thither, to establish the Elector of Bavaria on the Imperial Throne.

We are assur'd that their High Mightinesses have resolv'd to augment their Forces both by Land and Sea; but as they are apprehensive they shall have no Auxiliaries, the Burghers say they fear they shall be oblig'd as they were in 1672 to bear Arms themselves; for tho' a certain King has promis'd them 3000 Men, 'tis imagined he may have Need of them himself.

N. B. The Paris Letter adds, that an Express is arriv'd with News, that the late Princess Regent of Muscovy, the Duke her Husband, and the (late) Czar their Son, have been all assassinated; which is altogether as unlikely as most of the Advices and Insinuations in that Paper.

The Letters from Cadiz of the 12. Dec. N. S. say, that the Spanish Fleet under Admiral Novarro paf'd the Streights the 4th ditto, but had heard nothing of them since.

On the Coast of Britany in France is lost a Ship bound from Martineque to Bourdeaux.

At Cadiz was burnt the Jute, Capt. Cambernon, from Moraix and St. Malo.

The last Letters from Riga say, that they had had a Storm for 3 Days, wherein one Bremener was stranded, and several Ships dismasted.

On Tuesday Night last Mr. Sadler one of his Majesty's Messengers arriv'd Express to his Majesty at St. James's, with an Account that her Royal Highness the Princess of Hesse was safely deliver'd of a Prince, to the great Joy of that Illustrious Family.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson was Yesterday chosen Morning Lecturer at St. Michael's Cornhill, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Grigman, deceased.

The Right Hon. the House of Peers have adjourn'd to the 14th of next Month.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 2419, 500l. No. 40506, 24844, 32330, 17688, 27710, 42089, 20771, 51325, 19990, 100l. each.

High Water this Day	2	Morning	1	Evening
at London-Bridge.	5	oo	oo	12

Bank Stock, 134 3-4ths to 1-half. India, 157 1-half to 158 for the Opening. South Sea, 104 3-8ths to 103 3-4ths. Old Annuity, 111 1-4th to 1-half to 1-4th. New ditto, 111 1-half to 1-4th for the Opening. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 89. London Assurance, 11. African, 10. India Bonds, 41. 2 s. to 31. 10 s. Premium. Bank Circulation, 31. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. English Copper, 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 114. Equivalent, 112. Lottery Tickets, 15 l. to 13 l.

Bank, June 1, 1741. Whereas JOHN WAITE, late one of the Cashiers of the Bank of England, about Forty Years of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches high, well set, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-Lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Complexion, absented himself on Wednesday the 13th of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds, amounting to a considerable Value;

And whereas Warrants are issued for Apprehending and Taking the said John Waite, This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said John Waite, to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the said Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds, over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

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